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Get our special prices on eggs for hatching, baby chicks, ten weeks old pullets and breed-ers. We can furnish quality and guarantee N. V. FOGG, Box 4250 MT. STERLING, KY.

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Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas, Anconas, S. C. White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. Stock and eggs for sale.

> SPECIAL MATED PENS AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

Write for my free catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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WYANDOTTES-THE GAW STRAIN WHITE

DAY-OLD CHICKS—MONTH-OLD CHICKS—SHOW AND UTILITY STOCK Winners at Owensboro, Ky., 1914, in one of the strongest classes ever in the State. Write for information. Address,



VOL. XI.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MAY, 1915

(Whole No. 129)

No. 12

Nature's Hatching Season

May and June are Nature's Hatching Season—Greater results can be secured now than at any other time. Get busy and hatch every chick that you can possibly feed and take care of. The demand will be greater than ever was known during the next year.

TURE adapts herself to the season. The sun in its circle determines for each section of the globe the season of conception, the Easter morn of life. We may decide on an average or mean rate of time. Yet nature adapts her time

to that of the sun which creates our germinating and growing seasons. Vegetable and animal life seems to be turned to harmony of action; man alone is left independent or given power to create artificial conditions akin to nature's, to force reproduction out of season, and thus we have our hothouses, our improved fowl houses, our comfortable barns, and our stock and fowls raised out of season. Left to nature pure and simple, reproduction comes not as a rule, when the trees are bare and the frost remains in the ground. Now with all our knowledge, with all our endeavor to become in a measure a creator. or at least manipulators of the Creator's plans, can one of

you breeders of poultry say you have produced better specimens out of season than your flocks give you in nature's season—May, the month of life for all?

I am aware that this view would restrict the egg trade for hatching purposes to one's own locality, not more than one-third of the States being at one time in the circle to insure successful egg transit for hatching purposes. Until our express companies will consider the question of enough importance to provide special protection for the egg traffic we cannot feel anyway sure of successful hatches from eggs sold to the general trade early in

Artificial hatching should teach every one interested in this question this lesson, that eggs cannot succeed under hens nor in transit any better than they do in incuba-tors. Do not the men who have incubating rooms that are controlled absolutely between 45 and 65 degrees, the ordinary temperature of the advanced spring season, secure the best hatches? Talk with any number of men who have bought incubators and made no special effort to secure a proper room, and tell if they get as large a percentage while the frost is in the ground as they do when the frost is out of it. "When I have all the setting hens I want," the incubator seems to do the best. Yes, that is the season nature assists all life.

Now the eggs are just as much fertilized one month as another, is my honest belief. I ship eggs 3,000 miles and they report half as many chicks as they had eggs, but the eggs reached them when the frost was out of the ground, and in their section all vegetation was springing into life. Another had eggs from the same birds, but they were carried through a cold region, and the frost was still in the ground, and though the hen apparently was sitting as well as a hen could, at the end of three weeks the eggs appeared as clear as if newly laid. One of two things happened, either the cold in transit froze the germs to death, or the hen had not animal heat sufficient to re-pel the atmospheric influences and have heat enough left to start the germs into circulating life. Every breeder has this experience, that he sets several hens in the early season, some hens bringing out nice broods, others failing to hatch a chick.

Again, in August the same thing happens. Why? The hen that has heat enough in her fever heat to secure the winter hatch was too hot later, and she smothered the August hatch. Who has not had the experience on examining the eggs to have them pop like a pistol shot, spreading a perfume not at all agreeable?



Blue Orpington Cockerel, winner of many blues the past season.

Bred and owned by Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky.

When May gives us the best results, then does May set us an example for conditions to be produced artificially. It is sound judgment then for every breeder who proposes to rear stock out of season to prepare an incubating room that he can control absolutely within 45 and 60 degrees of heat. To rise above or fall below endangers the hatch whether by incubator or hen. Within these degrees, not one hen in twenty fails. The cool-tempered one will need twenty-two days or more, the warm-blooded one will hatch the eggs in twenty days in such a room, while the average will come on time, and we will hear far less about eggs failing to hatch.

"Eggs hatch at home all right." Has not that phrase

become so common as to entitle it to a punctuation mark

that shall appear for it?

"I set a hen on my own eggs and she hatched every egg." "The eggs I had from you were not fertile; I got but three chickens and they were so weak I had to help them out of the shell." That very breeder who sold the eggs had nine chicks hatch out alive and well from thirteen eggs that week, and he got only three out of two settings that he had purchased 3,000 miles away, and which reached him in a cold wave. Two of them died, leaving one chick at an expense of \$9.25 at three weeks old. The eggs were not at fault in either case.

The whole thing comes down to this: From April 30 to July 1 must become the legitimate months for the egg trade for hatching purposes. Do you wonder that incubators do better than hens in the winter months so far as hatching eggs is concerned, when these incubators are given the best of conditions, and a steam boiled is behind them to give them the extra heat to carry them over the unexpected cold snap, while the hen has no re-

serve heating power behind her?

Let me say that I believe that the eggs of birds in usual health are fertile at all times. In moulting time, or when actually sick, the act of copulation may cease and infertility is the result; but this cry of infertile eggs is bosh nine times in ten, the trouble being due to the environments during incubation.

POULTRY AS A SIDE LINE.

The Following Good, Sound Advice Comes from a Man Who Has Been in the Business Twenty-three Years.

—It Pays to Start Slow and Increase Your Plant as You Develop Your Business and Gain Experience.

By W. G. Warnock, Geneseo, Ill.



AM often asked the question, "Can I make a living raising poultry," and I confess that the question is somewhat of a poser. In order to answer intelligently one must know something of the temperament and working ability of the questioner, as these are of as much, or more,

importance than his financial ability. The number of people who are making a living from poultry exclusively is remarkably few compared with the number who are

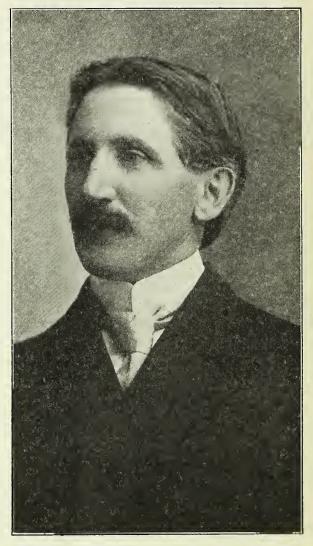
engaged in the business.

Again, I am asked which side of the business do I recommend, fancy, commercial or egg farming. As to this, I would answer: Combine all three. There is no reason why the fancy show bird should not be a fine table fowl or a first-class egg producer, and they are. I know a few people have the idea that the fancier who breeds show birds is not interested very much in the market value of his breed or the number of eggs they may lay. This is a mistaken idea. The fancier must know and be able to show where his breed is as good or superior to some other breed, both as a table fowl and an egg producer or his business would soon go to pieces. The reason for this is that he only disposes of a very small portion of his product for show room purposes and must find an outlet for the remainder as high class breeders or utility stock, and in order to hold his trade they must be able to make good as a table fowl or as heavy egg producers. Were I taking up only one branch of poultry raising I should select egg farming. My reason for this is that with a good laying flock there would be a steady income from eggs and a market could be reached with less chance of loss in shipment than with market poultry.

Again, how large a flock would be necessary to make a living for the average family? I should not like to undertake it with less than five hundred head of stock, unless combined with some other business, such as fruit growing or truck farming. However, I believe that with one thousand laying hens a man who was willing to work could make a good living for himself and family without any other source of income. The profits from any flock will fluctuate very much according to prices of food and prices obtained for product. At the present writing feed is at an unusually high mark, and while the price of eggs has been proportionately high, the chances are that the line of profit on eggs during the coming summer will not be large.

We occasionally hear of poultrymen who clear as much as \$3.00 per hen a year. Those favored by location and private trade may do so, but those opportunities are for

only a pen, and \$1.00 profit per hen per year will come much nearer the average. Were I given my choice between poultry farming exclusively or combined with other outdoor work, I should prefer the latter for various reasons, principal of which would be variety. To me it would be a very dull life to feed, water, gather eggs and clean out poultry houses every day in the year. Then again I would prefer to combine with other work as a protection; in case one line failed there would still be another to fall back on. If given my choice I would take poultry and fruit. This would necessitate being near a good, live town so as to find a market for the fruit; the eggs could be shipped, but for fruit a home market is much the best. I have tried shipping fruit and there is always something interfers to cut down the profits. With me it was express charges mostly, other times it was overproduction; at others hot weather and shipment held too long in transit. Then, again, fruit picking comes at a time when poultry work is slack, and last, but not least, the poultry manure can be used around fruit to its greatest possibil-



Jno. S. Steers, Prop. of Catalpas Poultry Yards, Dry Ridge, Ky.

ities, especially in small fruit culture. I know of nothing that will put vigor into a strawberry bed like a light covering of poultry manure. I apply it during the winter and let the snow and rain carry it to the roots. Again, with fruit as a side line, intensive farming can be carried on to its highest development and it is surprising what can be produced on one acre of ground properly fertilized and cultivated.

If I were asked to name another line of work that could be combined with poultry I should say bees. While the writer and bees have never been able to cultivate a very intimate acquaintance without trouble, yet I know that bees help carry the pollen and fertilize the fruit and in return get honey from the blossom. There are tons of good honey ungathered every season because there are no bees to gather and store it in a way it can be handled.

The person who goes into the poultry business should have some little capital as feed should be bought in quantities. In my home town scratch feed is selling at \$2.50 per hundred pounds. I can buy it, by the ton, at present Chicago prices, pay freight and save \$11 per ton. This is an item that should never be overlooked for in order to make a living from poultry, the middlemen have got to

be practically eliminated. The most successful poultrymen are those who started in a small way as a side line to some other business, then, as they got experience and means, increased their capacity until they had reached a point where they could give it their entire time, knowing that there was a living in it.

We don't hear so much in recent years about the poultry business being adapted to invalids and sick people. I have no doubt the outdoor work would be a healthful occupation for the invalid who had the care of a flock large enough to support a family, but I have never wintered to exceed three hundred birds, and it looked like real work to me in bad weather, and I am far from being an invalid.

As a side line for both pleasure and profit with the possibility of later developing into an exclusive business, I believe it is one of large possibilities and a nice feature of it is a large amount of capital is not necessary to get a start. There will never be a better time to make a beginning than the present.

MARKETING EGGS AND HOW TO HELP SAVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

Use the Advice Given in the Following Article and Profit by It. — How to Preserve Eggs During Summer Months.—Join the North Carolina Poultry Breeders Association.

By B. F. Kaupp, Poultry Investigations and Pathology.



ORTY-FIVE million dollars a year is the annual egg loss of the country, due to faulty methods handling on the farm where eggs are not collected frequently and marketed regularly. Because nests are not kept clean and through allowing males to run with the hens in the warm

months after the breeding season. A fertile egg will start to hatch or develop the embryo if kept at a temperature above 80 degrees. If kept at a temperature of 100 degrees or above for three or four days, blood will form. From this it can be seen that in the hot summer time it is essential to gather the eggs once or, better, twice a day. Keep them in a cool place and market them once and, still better, twice a week. Keep the nests clean and provide one nest for each four hens. Grocerymen keeping eggs out on display in the hot summertime find in three or four days if the temperature is extremely hot the eggs spoil. Such eggs are known as "heated eggs." If males do not run with the hens the eggs are not fertile and these blood rings do not appear.

The advantages of infertile eggs for the market are: The eggs do not hatch. do not develop germs, withstand heat, stand shipment well, easily preserved, slow to decay, best for cold storage, cost less, male birds not required, and are produced just as often as fertile eggs.

A careful study of preventable losses on the farm shows the following: two per cent loss on account of being dirty; two per cent on account of breaks; five per cent on account of chick development; five per cent on account of shrink or being held; two and one-half per cent on account of being rotten; one-half per cent on account of mould or bad flavor.

Late in November while investigating market conditions, the writer observed first-grade, clean, uniform size eggs, selling on the Boston market at 60 cents a dozen. These were labeled "nearby hennery." Similar grade eggs marked "Eastern hennery," 46 cents a dozen, and fresh "Western," 34 cents a dozen, while cold storage eggs were selling at 28 cents a dozen or less, according to grade.

In the large markets as New York City and Boston, eggs are sold according to size and quality. On the New York market when a pure white egg, clean and with fine texture of shell and uniform size, weighing at least 26 ounces to the dozen, sells for 60 cents. The same quality in a brown egg may sell as low as 50 cents. Mixed, that is different colors, sizes and shapes and dirty, may sell as low as 38 cents a dozen. Then still lower prices for No. 1 cold storage, No. 2 cold storage and checks.

In selecting laying stock it will be well to keep in mind

the market demand and in handling the eggs, market only clean eggs and handle them on the farm as indicated above so that the producer makes the most money out of

his products.

Preserving Eggs.

With the coming of spring and summer, the supply of eggs grows greater and the price falls. As a result of cheap eggs we are moved to devise some means of preserving them, at least in as fresh a state as possible, till eggs are again high priced and hard to secure. Eggs, if properly handled, can be kept for several months. storage is beyond the reach of the average family, so some other means must be devised for keeping them. In cold storage they are preserved in a dry state.

In candling an egg which has been in cold storage, it will be noted that the air cell is larger, which indicates that the egg content has shrunken. This shrinkage takes place as a result of evaporation of fluid from the egg through the pores or small openings in the shell. In candling eggs that were just laid it will be found that the air cell in the large end of the egg is very small. Eggs may be preserved at home in liquid and if the eggs be kept in a liquid for several months and candled it will be found to show no loss through evaporation. The most common method of preserving eggs in liquid is as follows:

A glazed earthen jar makes the best vessel. Secure from

the drug store a quantity of water glass and make a ten per cent solution by adding one part water glass to nine parts water. The vessel must be cleaned and scalded and the water in which the water glass is dissolved must be boiled. The eggs can now be placed in the solution each day as they are gathered. The solution must be at least two inches deep over the eggs. Eggs thus preserved will keep in good condition for six to ten months.

Notes.

There is an awakening along poultry lines in North Carolina.

Every farm should double its output of poultry products There is a greater demand than supply. this year.

Everyone interested in poultry should become a member of the North Carolina Poultry Breeders Association. If you are not a member, write to the secretary today and ask him for a membership blank. His name and address is J. T. Bland, Raleigh, N. C.

REPORT OF EGG-LAYING CONTESTS AT MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.

Some Interesting Experiments.—"Swat the Rooster" and Improve the Quality of Summer Eggs.—Entries for the Next Contest Are Coming In.

By C. T. Patterson, Pathologist, State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.



VING to the great interest manifested in these contests and because of the good they are doing and the interest they are creating, the Missouri State Poultry Board has decided to hold another Missouri National Egg-Laying Contest, to begin November 1, 1915. We hope to have entries

from all parts of Missouri, every State in the Union and every foreign country. Many inquiries and entries are now coming in. An attractive set of rules and regulations governing the next contest is just off the press and will be mailed in a few days. Those desiring to enter pens should write for rules at once.

One very interesting experiment which is being tried in connection with egg production, is with different feeds. One pen of twenty hens is fed a normal or balanced ration, 1:4.5, the same as is fed in the contest. Another pen is fed a wide ration, 1:15.8, which is lacking in protein, which is the principal part of the albumen. Another pen is fed a narrow ration, 1:2.7, which is lacking in fat, which produces the yolks. Another pen is fed a ration lacking minerals, which produce the shell. The first pen produced 896 eggs in January, February and March; the second pen produced 267 eggs during the same time; the third pen produced 160 eggs, and the fourth pen produced 105 eggs. will be noted that the balanced ration is by far the best, and that the absence of minerals is the poorest.

The principal lesson learned from this test is that the

minerals are very important in the balancing of a feed ration. Many flocks are unprofitable because of a lack of shell-forming material. Ground oyster shell, crushed limestone rock or even chats from mines are good. These minerals are the cheapest part of the feed ration, yet are very important. Therefore, they should not be overlooked.

It is also interesting to note that the pen which did not

have shell-forming material did not produce soft-shelled eggs, which indicates that soft-shelled eggs are produced from other cause than the lack of shell-forming material.

"Swat the rooster" on May 15th. The summer season is coming on and with it the question of the quality of summer eggs. All agree that the "swat the rooster" campaigns conducted in Missouri have done more than any other one thing to improve the quality of summer eggs. "Swat the rooster" and sell infertile eggs is the right thing to do. The producer gets more for his eggs, the dealer can afford to handle them with less per cent profit and the consumer will have better eggs, which will increase the demand.

All great campaigns to benefit humanity have some negative results because of some people taking advantage of the situation for selfish motives. One of the undesirable effects is that both producer and dealer think because an egg is infertile that it will keep indefinitely under all conditions, and therefore treat it that way. The infertile eggs should be handled just as carefully and marketed just as often as the fertile eggs. Then the consumer gets better eggs. Infertile eggs from incubators should never be placed on the market, but boiled and fed to the baby chicks. It is the cheapest and best feed you can give them for the first week.

Valuable males which have proven themselves to be good breeders should be placed in a pen with eight or ten females and kept for next year's breeding. Flocks of hens without males lay more and better eggs, are quieter and easier to handle, and eat less feed. Therefore, kill, sell easier to handle, and eat less feed. or pen all male birds on May 15.

At the time the males are marketed is a very good time



First Prize Pen Pullet at Chicago Coliseum.

Bred and owned by W. A. Meyer,

Bowling Green, Ma.

to market the overfat hens. They will not be profitable layers during the summer and the young stock will have more room.

The contests are both doing good work. The Missouri contest, composed of fifty pens of five hens each, laid 5,140 eggs in March, which is an average of twenty and one-half eggs for every hen, both good and bad.

Of the twenty-one pens and hens mentioned in the honored list (sixteen pens and five hens), seven pens and two hens are Plymouth Rocks. The Plymouth Rock breed is certainly holding its own in this contest.

Pen 37, R. C. Reds, won the cup for March, by laying 123 eggs.

The five highest hens in the Missouri contest for five months are as follows:

Hen Pen E	ggs	
	119	
3 14 S. C. White Leghorn	96	
4 38 White Plymouth Rock	93	
1 40 Barred Plymouth Rock	90	
4 49 Black Langshan	88	
The ten highest pens for five months are as follows:		
Pen E.	ggs	
	386	
40 Barred Plymouth Rocks	383	
	379	
4 S. C. White Leghorns	372	
	368	
47 Buff Orpingtons	360	
14 S. C. White Leghorns	352	
24 White Wyandottes	35 I	
36 Buff Plymouth Rocks	350	
2 S. C. White Leghorns	336	
The five highest pens for March are as follows:		
	ggs	
37 R. C. Reds	123	
	110	
28 White Wyandottes	118	
	117	
40 Barred Plymouth Rocks	117	
The National contest is composed of seventy-nine pe	ne	
of five hens each which were sent from many of the Star	.es	
in the United States as well as foreign countries.		
The youngest contestant is Master Mark E. Johnson	on.	
of Atlanta, Ga., who is seven years old. He owns the p	en	
of Black Leghorns. It is the only pen of Black Leghor	77.0	
we have ever had in the contests here, and they are making		
a very good record.		
Pen No. 70, White Plymouth Rocks, from Kentucky, w	on	
the cup for March by laying 197 aggs	~	

the cup for March by laying 127 eggs. he are as follows:

The ten nignest pens for five months are as follows:
Pen
21 S. C. White Leghorns, England
75 R. I. Whites, Illinois
43 White Orpingtons, Wisconsin
S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania
3 S. C. White Leghorns
19 S. C. White Leghorns, England
. 61 Silver Wyandottes, Iowa 30
74 S. C. Reds, Pennsylvania
52 Buff Orpingtons, Pennsylvania
57 White Wyandotte, England
The five highest pens for March are as follows:
Pen Egg
70 White Plymouth Rocks, Kentucky 12
29 Black Leghorns, Georgia
75 Rhode Island Whites, Illinois
76 Rhode Island Whites, New Jersey
5 S. C. White Leghorns, Illinois
The five highest pens for five months are as follows:
Pen Hen Egg
43 277 White Orpington, Wisconsin
67 412 Barred Plymouth Rock, Illinois
71 438 White Plymouth Rock, Texas
75 473 Rhode Island White, Illinois 9
21 129 S. C. White Leghorn, England

SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF RAISING CHICKENS.

Valuable Suggestions as to Raising the Chicks, Both by Artificial and Natural Methods.—By Raising the Greater Number of the Chicks Hatched Means Larger Profit for You at the End of the Season.—This Depends on the Care and Food You Give Them.

By J. W. Beeson, A. M., LL. D., Meridian, Miss.



HE beginning of a chick's life is the breeding pen, and if all conditions are not correct here, we cannot hope for success. The breeding birds should be selected with the greatest care and each individual should be the best specimen of breed obtainable, and should possess health and

vigor to the highest point obtainable. They should be housed in comfortable quarters, be supplied with wholesome food, plenty of fresh air and plenty of exercise. Such conditions are most favorable to good fertile eggs-eggs that are capable of producing, with proper incubation, a chick that with ordinary good care will reach maturity rapidly and make a profit for its owner.

Large breeds take longer to mature and should be hatched earlier for winter eggs. March, April and May are the best months for hatching for winter eggs, though chickens can be raised successfully the year round. We begin in September and hatch till July, then rest till September. Unless one expects to raise in large numbers, hens are best for the amateur, or for farm yards, though the incubator is very convenient when you cannot get a hen to set early in the season. Besides, it enables one to keep the hens laying.

If hens are used, set them in a quiet place where other fowls or stock will not disturb. A quiet hen can be moved at night to another place, shut in for a few days and she will generally keep her place. On the ground is the best place as the moisture from the ground helps to furnish moisture. Line the nest with soft hay or straw or leaves. Scoop the ground about three inches deep so the eggs will not roll out. A box on the ground or some place where rats can be shut out is good. Don't give the hen more eggs than she can cover easily. If convenient, set several hens at the same time and one carry the chickens of two or three different hens. They should be sheltered from rain and cold wind.

Leave the chicks under the hen about twenty-four hours after hatching before you place them in their permanent brooding quarters. The box or brood coop should be protected from the weather so that the rain cannot beat in and make it wet and uncomfortable. As a rule it should be placed in some dry sheltered spot and face the south. Give the hen mother a constant supply of corn close by the front of her coop in easy reach. Feed the expensive chick food for the little chicks on a feeding board or covered hopper in front of coop just out of reach of the hen so that she cannot waste the chicks' food. For the first few days the chicks should be confined close to the mother's coop. After they are about a week old they can be given free range on grass if so desired. If the weather is cold the coop should be placed under shelter in an open shed where the chicks can have indoor fresh air as fresh air is very important to their well-being. Give them variety and green food and after five days give some fine pure beef scraps and good dry grain food should be kept before them all the time. Keep the chicks with their hen mother until she weans them, then place them in colony coops and yards, with from twenty-five to fifty in a flock. The fewer in each colony house the better. Do not crowd them.

Incubators should be thoroughly disinfected before using. If hatching is done with the hen, give her a clean, quiet We run the temperature at 102 degrees the first five days and 103 up to pipping time, then keep at 104 or 105 degrees until the hatch is completed; after all are hatched out, lower the temperature to 100 degrees and leave the chicks in until they show signs of strength and hunger which is usually on the twenty-second day if the hatch has been run properly. At this time brooders should be ready and heated to 95 degrees or a little higher; put chicks in and hover-break them, which is a simple matter. Put grit and fresh lukewarm water before them and leave them without food until next morning, then feed hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, shell and all, with three parts ground bread crumbs or with ground grain, two parts bran, one part corn meal and one part wheat middlings, with a little alfalfa meal added. Dry bread crumbs soaked in sweet milk and squeezed out is a fine food. Alternate feeding with some good chick grain, one part cracked corn and one part cracked wheat makes a very good ration, or any good commercial mixture will answer. After four or five days add five per cent good beef scraps to the mash and discontinue the eggs. Feed the mash once a day either wet or dry with two are three feeds of grain and always plenty of good green food. We prefer feeding on wet food. Keep charcoal, grits and fresh water before them at all times. Feed sparingly; be sure birds have enough, but don't teep steep on them steep on them steep on them. know when to stop eating, so if someone don't stop them from eating too much, trouble is sure to come; and once a chick becomes affected with indigestion or bowel trouble, it seems almost impossible to make a bird of it, no matter what pains one may take. An ounce of preventive here counts more than I can tell. Feed as above until four or five weeks old and then if you wish you can gradually put them on same rations as fed to the older birds.

Gradually reduce temperature under hover as chickens grow older, until at three weeks the hover temperature registers 80 degrees. Keep the temperature of breeding house, if using one, considerably below this—under 70 at all times. I use a 10-hover brooder house until the chicks are three or four weeks of age, then I change the chicks to colony houses.

Brooder chicks, no matter how hatched, if they are well cared for, have a great many advantages over those which are brooded rather carelessly under hens. Careful brooding can make up for some of the losses incurred in incubation. We mean by that, that a properly brooded

chicken can make up lost vigor and vitality when properly and carefully brooded by the proper method.

Good ventilation and a constant supply of fresh air both day and night are absolutely essential to the successful rearing of chicks. In placing the chicks under the brooder never place more than fifty in any brooder, no matter what its rated size is. They do much better in the small flocks and the rate of mortality is much lower. Another thing, never place any crippled, weak or puny chicks in a brooder as their presence is only a nuisance.

The great danger period in a chick's life is the first two weeks, therefore, we should watch them very closely during this period. After the first two weeks if the chicks have been properly trained they should be able to care for themselves on most ordinary occasions. One thing we must be sure to remember is to keep them moving. They should not be allowed to stop and huddle up in the sun anywhere for they will soon form this habit and then the losses due to smothering of the weaker ones which are trampled under foot will be heavy.

The first two or three days keep the chickens carefully confined in the hover apartment, and tuck them under the hover quite frequently. Scatter a little chick food in the litter about once every four hours and be sure and get all the chicks out from under the hover to eat; make them scratch and exercise.

Put all the chicks under the hover at first sign of huddling or crowding among them. A chick will have a different cry for everything and these should be studied and learned. If the chicks cry a great deal there is a reason for it and there is more likely to be something wrong. The chicks should be happy and contented, making only a little chirping sound as they scratch in the litter for their food.

Run the brooder so that the temperature is about 95 the first week, gradually reducing it until it is about 90 at the end of the second and about 80 by the time the chicks are about a month old. Do not pay too much attention to the heat the thermometer registers but more to the action of the chicken. If they bunch together and huddle they are too cold and more heat should be given. When they are obtaining just the amount of heat needed they will all be spread out upon the hover floor with no sign of crowding. It is always better to have a little surplus heat than not enough.

A dry mash made of two parts bran, one part wheat shorts or rice bran, one part corn meal and ten per cent cottonseed meal and a small amount of beef meal, kept before growing chicks after two weeks old, is a very fine plan. Feed grain besides this mash. The mash can be fed in a very shallow box with one inch mesh poultry netting tacked over it to keep them from scratching it out. When about six weeks old they can be fed by keeping a good mixture of grain or chick feed before them until they are large enough to eat a mixture of hen food. Table scraps are fine for chickens. Boiled wheat or oats or corn is a fine change. Rush them with feed after three week old. Indigestion will cause bowel trouble which is Feed sparingly until two weeks old. feeding or chilling or getting wet or damp feet means bowel trouble and death. Like all babies, they must be carefully guarded for the first period of babyhood, which lasts two or three weeks with chickens. More are killed by overfeeding then by underfeeding. As soon as they can stand to digest it, push them. Buttermilk is a fine feed, as well as sweet milk after two weeks. It will take the place of meat scraps or beef meal.

Separate male from female as soon as you can distinguish the sexes; if you can have different yards they grow better. Get them to laying by October or November if possible. Kill or sell the cockerels as broilers as early as possible to save food, except the most promising ones you want to keep. Select breeders carefully and build up your breed.

See that your chickens are kept free from lice and mites at all times. There are death to baby chicks and are detrimental to any fowls. Keep premises clean, sprayed with kerosene and carbolic acid or creoline. Sprinkle this freely in chicken yard and fowl houses.

Woman's College is making a scientific and practical study of raising poultry and will be glad to give any assistance to breeders if a stamp is sent for reply.

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PUBLISHERS' AN-NOUNCEMENT—All manu-NOUNCEMENT—All manuscript and copy for change of advertisements should be in our hands promptly by the roth of the month preceding date of issue. THIS IS IMPORTANT. New business can be accepted as late as the 25th of the month, but special societies council be guaranteed. position cannot be guaranteed.

CORRESPONDENCE-We cordially invite letters and articles from all our readers on any subjects of interest or value to the poultry industry. Send in some matter; your expensions may be a subject on the poultry industry. perience and observations may be just what some one may be looking for and save them from mistakes and losses you have suffered in the past. If you have something to tell our readers, don't fail to send it in.
This is your journal; make
good use of it and help to make it useful to others.



Absorbing Poultry Ideas, Louisville, Ky.; Practical Poultry, Birmingham, Ala.; The Poultry Times, Norfolk, Va.; Southern Poultry Magazine, Nashville, Tenn.; The Poultry News, Bustleton, Pa.; Tennessee Poultry Journal, Lebanon, Tenn.; The National Poultry Breeder, Owensboro, Ky.; Everybody's Poultry Journal, Nashville, Tenn.

PUBLISHED BY BLAIR-YOUNG PUBLISHING CO. Incorporated

American National Bank Building LOUISVILLE, KY.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Louisville, Ky., under Act of March 8, 1879.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 50C PER YEAR.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS COLLINS YOUNG, President and Manager. THOS. J. KNIGHT. Vice President. J. GAYLORD BLAIR, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Caponizing.

ERE is one branch of the indusand it is costing them money try that many are overlooking, every year they do it. Caponizing is the only profitable way to handle the supply of male birds not desired for breeding purposes, and if you have never investigated the matter of the production and sale of capons, you should get busy at once. There is always a demand for capons and especially if you live close to a large mar-A capon will bring from \$2.00 to \$3.00 on any market, while if this bird was not caponized it would bring only about one-third as much.

You should readily see the profit in caponizing your surplus cockerels and start this season, and be able to realize more profit from your flock without any extra effort on your part. We are carrying some advertisements in this issue of reliable manufacturers of capon tools and we would like every one of our readers to write them for information and prices and learn more of this branch of the industry.

Creat Universal Poultry Show at San Francisco

We want the South to be well repretented at this great show for we know that birds exhibited by Southern breeders would make a good showing. The South produces as many high class birds as any other section of the country, and to win a ribbon at this great show would be worth a great deal to the breeder, and it would also be a great boost to the South. We want to see every breeder, both large and small, make an exhibit at this show. The cost will not be so large, as you should not expect to make a large exhibit but only send a small string of your best birds.
Every Southern State should or-

ganize and make carlot shipments. By doing this the expense is reduced to a certain extent and pro rated among those who ship birds. With each car of birds send one or two competent men to look after the birds. By a little organization in each State,

it would be an easy matter to have every State well represented in this

great show.

We would be glad to assist any of our Southern breeders in making exhibits at this show and would like to see some interest aroused in this matter, and see every State organized so as to send as much as one carload of birds from each State. Let some live breeder in each State get busy now and write every breeder in his State and see how he stands on the matter of sending some of his birds to San Francisco. Let every Southern breeder get busy now and boost, and boost hard and try to get a large exhibit from the South.

Watch for Lice at This Season of the Year.

Lice can and will cause you a great deal of trouble and loss unless you fight them every day in the year. A great many people are ignorant regarding lice and are of the opinion that their birds have some contagious disease, while their birds are only infested with lice. Little chicks cannot thrive and grow if they have lice, neither can old birds pay you the right

profit when infested with them.

At this season of the year lice will breed very fast and will cause you great loss and disappointment. I have often heard that it was hard to raise little chicks during June and July, as they would "sleep" themselves to they would "sleep" themselves to death during these hot months. Of course people under this impression are ignorant in regard to lice. If you will catch a small chick that has a tendency to mope around and sleep during the summer months you will find this chick covered with lice

Don't think that your birds are not lousy and fail to fight lice during the summer months, because right here is where you will get into trouble. For I have never found a bird that I would be willing to make a wager on that was free from lice. Remember, it is second nature for birds to have lice and you have to fight them at all

times to keep your birds free from these pests.

May and June Are Good Hatching Months.

Birds hatched during May and June will make your show birds and layers for December and January. If you have not been successful in getting out all the chicks you desire, do not be afraid to hatch during these months for you will find that birds hatched at this time will prove just as valuable layers and show birds as if they were hatched in March and April.

Later hatched birds always have better color and will as a rule win over March hatched birds in the December and January shows. The smaller breeds especially should be hatched now as they develop quicker and it is not necessary to get them out so early. Other advantages of hatching now is that you will not be bothered with cold damp weather as in the early spring, which is very injurious to the health and growth of the little chicks.

There is sure to be a large demand for good breeding stock during the coming fall and winter as well as show birds and by getting out a lot of birds you will be in a position to take care of all of your orders. We think that feed will be much lower and you can afford to hatch out more late chicks. Hatch all you possibly can and start your advertising early in the summer and dispose of your bulk of birds so as to keep from feeding and housing them through the winter. We do not understand why more breeders do not advertise early and dispose of these birds, therefore saving feed and room, and not wait until February or March to start their advertising, after carrying them through the entire winter. You can afford to sell birds much cheaper early in the fall than to carry them through the winter and then sell them. Take a tip from us and hatch all you can and advertise early and dispose of them before going into winter.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

By D. R. McBrayer.

Next to April, May is the best month to hatch Leghorns, Campines, Anconas, etc. If you haven't all the chicks that you need and can accommodate then get them now. Hatched now they will come into lay next November when there will be a big demand for eggs at a good figure. And too, May hatched Leghorns are just in their prime for the December shows. Successful poultrymen hatch nearly every month in the year, thereby having something to put on the market at all times, thus bringing in a revenue throughout the year. Many failures in the poultry business might be traced to the fact that the incubating and brooding equipment lies idle nearly two-thirds of the year, when by all means it should have been kept going nearly or quite two-thirds of the year.

Ah! what a pleasure to watch the growing chicks. The true fancier spends many pleasant hours out among them sometimes, even at this early stage of their growth, he ventures to prophesy which ones will win the "blue" at the early fall fairs. There is a genuine pleasure for me in caring for a flock of growing chicks, and watching the development from day to day.

Don't forget that the growing chick needs meat in some form. Fowls in their wild state lived principally on bugs, worms, insects and grasses, so it is absolutely necessary that we provide these things for them when we raise them in confinement. A good grade of beef scrap, or if you have it to spare from the table, milk will supply this need admirably. Of course chicks grown out in the fields on a large range will find most of this in the form of bugs and worms, but for chicks grown in yards or on limited range we had better supply the milk or scrap if we want the best results in quick growth and development.

It is quite remarkable the amount of cold a little chick can endure if they have a warm place to go to once in a while. To illustrate, early in March we had a large bunch of chicks with hens in brood coops. The little chicks were allowed a range out from the coops at will. Much to our surprise, for it was about the first that we had last winter, we awoke one morning to find that the ground was covered to a depth of about two inches with snow. We hurried down toward the coops but much to our surprise we were met as usual by the hungry little chicks, wading right along as they were, in the snow. All through the day they went about in it and likewise through another one that came a few days later, and not one chick has showed any signs of being harmed by so doing, but on the contrary have showed wonderful growth through all the changes that have marked the coming of spring.

The coal burning colony brooders that are now being sold by many of the incubator and brooder companies seem to have solved the problem of brooding little chicks. We have this spring, for the first time, had the opportunity to see them in actual operation, and they look to suit me. Moreover every one from whom we have heard that uses them pronounce them a success. Since they seem to be the ideal way of brooding chicks, we shall purchase one for a try-out ourselves.

We repeat-keep them growing.

Buy eggs for hatching. Its the poultryman's best chance to improve his flock. Most breeders sell their eggs for one-half price after May 15 or June 1. One or two exhibition birds from a setting of eggs will more than pay you for the cost of the eggs.

For feeding chicks from five weeks up to four months old, the following grain formula is good: 200 pounds wheat; 200 pounds coarse cracked corn; 200 pounds hulled or clipped oats; 50 pounds coarse beef scrap.

Since the price of wheat has gone away up we have cut down the amount of this in the grain ration and added more corn and oats. However, in doing this one must be careful to make the hens take plenty of vigorous exercise or they will become overfat and fail to lay as they should. And with the high price of wheat, eggs have gone away down, so it is very necessary that we feed the right amount of grain to get the best results—not too much nor too little. Some of the hens should be found scratching all the time and all the hens scratching part of the time.

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EXHIBITION AND UTILITY

Blue Andalusions, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns, White Rocks, Black Orpingtons, Lakenvelders, Indian Runners and Wild Mallard Ducks. At the Kentucky State Show, Jan. 4-9, on ten entries I won nine firsts, one second, four specials and A. P. A. medal for best cockerel in class. All pens are now mated. Write for catalogue. Prices reasonable.

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Win four firsts at the Club Show in Chicago in December, 1914, with 167 of the World's best Silver's competing. Send for grand catalogue.

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MAY FOR REGAL CHICKS



Of all the months in the year May is my favorite month to get out the winners for the big winter shows. The weather is warm, vegetation is springing up, fertility running high and the chicks make quick, vigorous growth necessary to win them the final triumph. To grow Champions, all conditions must be favoaable. Why not choose this month to become acquainted with Regal White Wyandottes?

GUARANTEE A GOOD HATCH

Mrs. C, C. Brubaker, McPherson, Kansas, writes me as follows: "From the thirty eggs I bought of you, eighteen chicks hatched, all were strong, vigorous fellows, and how they did grow. I raised them all, and they are by far the classiest chicks I ever had."

Eggs for hatching from twenty beautiful matings, \$5.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 45; \$24.00 per 100.

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FREE—Send for 20 page Catalogue and Mating List.

Send one dime for the Regal White Wyandotte Book telling all about White Wyandottes.

JOHN S. MARTIN

PORT DOVER

BOX 911

CANADA



Under this heading "Pick Ups Here and There," we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

Hens in Confinement.

When the hens have their liberty they will not only have more exercise, but also secure a portion of their food. The point will be to learn how not to feed; that is, how to avoid giving too much. Poultrymen are usually kind to their hens when they take an interest and pleasure in poultry, and cannot resist the temptation to feed them more than should be given, and they fail to make a distinction between hens in confinement and those having a range. By observing the flock it wll be easy to judge of the requirements of the hens. If they should have been able to pick up a large share of food, they will have full crops, or partially so, and they might have eaten and digested quite a quantity during the day, consequently the meal at night should be light, nothing being given them in the morning if they have free range of the farm.

"Breaking" the Setters."

It is not necessary to use cruelty in "breaking up" setters. If broody hens are properly treated they will begin to lay again in a short time after being removed from the nests; but if they are starved, bruised or abused it is more than likely they will not lay until they have fully recovered from the ill-treatment and acquired their accustomed tranquility. Simply place them in a lath coop with a lath bottom, the coop slightly raised, so as to allow the air to circulate under them, and they will soon become disgusted and quit setting.

Feather-Pulling.

Feather-pulling destroys a flock. When a cock begins to look as if he were picked on the neck and breast, you may then begin to watch for the hen that is doing the mischief; and she should be removed at once, as she will teach the habit to others if she remains with the flock. Feather-pulling is a vice that comes from confinement and idleness. There is no remedy for it, but it may be prevented by so feeding the fowls that they will be compelled to scratch. They should be fed meat and bone meal, plenty of grass and a little salt in their food.

Brood Houses.

There is no excuse for poultry raisers to house their young chicks in store boxes and make-shift affairs when satisfactory brood houses can be obtained at such low prices. If a person is raising valuable birds he can afford to spend a few dollars on a brood coop that is sanitary, well-made and equipped with small run-

way. For a couple of dollars or even less a satisfactory wooden or gal-vanized iron coop can be obtained. These are all easily cleaned and constructed purposely for the proper rearing of chicks. All brood coops should be placed so that they are in the shade during the heat of the day in hot weather. Ordinary store boxes are unsanitary, unsightly and wholly unsatisfactory, and should be consigned to the junk pile along with the home-made incubator and brooder.



. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; newly elected President of the American Poultry Association.

ANCONAS PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Winners Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta and elsewhere. They are known all over the South. Write for prices on

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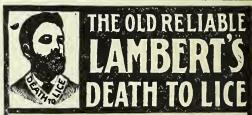
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Green Food! Feed Do away with the bother by using ucculenta Tablets

They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.00. YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED. Drop postal for particulars to the Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-25 Newark, N. L.



Insures Clean Fowls.

Larger Profits It has been the standard Lice-Killer for over 30 years—the standard Lice-Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely saie, sure and quick in results. Most economical because it goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster and hens lav. Prices \$1.00, 50c, and 25c per Package. Sample 10c. If not at your dealers; send direct. "Secrets of Success with Poultry" by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp. Address

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Good as can be produced. Eggs from two fine yards of each, for hatching at \$2.00 per 15. JACK PALMER, SHELBY, N. C.

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Let me start you right in this beautiful breed. I can furnish you eggs that will produce winners and layers at \$1.50 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. Address NEBO, KENTUCKY J. H. HERRON, Agent L. & N. R. R.,

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BUY your eggs from us. No matter what you pay, no one can furnish you better quality than we can. We are specialists in Barred Rocks, have bred them in large numbers for 24 years and can give you selection no small breeder possibly can. Our quality is wonderful, yet our prices are the lowest of any of the big breeders.

Eggs \$3.00 per 15 Winners at Chicago, Indianapolis, Memphis, Louisville, Nashville, Knoxville

If you are interested in fine Barred Plymouth Rocks, write us, and we will send you the handsomest and most complete catalogue published of this breed. You will make a great mistake if you place order before getting our prices and catalogue No. 7.

POPE & POPE, Box H , Louisville, Kentucky

Just say you saw it in The Industrious Hen.



This department is conducted by Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn., and any questions that you wish to ask vill be answered through this department, if addressed to Mrs. Shofner. If a personal reply is wanted, enclose a stamped envelope.

YOUNG TURKEYS READY FOR INSECT BATTLE.

My article for last month was "Care of Young Turkeys," and for this month we must have something on the same line of thought, for they are yet to be cared for as young turkeys. They should be allowed some freedom on range after dew is off the grass and weeds every morning. This freedom on range means a chase for insects, for they do not care for food we may give them when they can wage war on insects in a clover or wheat field, grass lot or any place where the most insects can be found.

I used to hear farmers say, "I would as soon raise as many hogs as that many turkeys;" but we are in an age of enlightenment and the up-to-date farmer now sees that a reasonable flock of turkeys are beneficial to his farm to devour the insects that damage the growing crop, as well as fill



Judge R. L. Simmons, Charlotte, N. C.

the housewife's pocketbook for the many family supplies that must come from some other source, and I contend that a flock of turkeys do not cost a farmer half as much as a flock of chickens of the same number if he has plenty of range for turkeys, because chickens must be fed all the time and turkeys want freedom and independence, just as they had before the white man came to America and disturbed their and the Indian's freedom. So we must to a great degree follow their natural habit of living, or dwarf them in confinement.

I want to feed a light ration in the morning while waiting for dew to dry off, after three weeks old, of table scraps, wheat bran, cottage cheese or

any kind of wholesome food. They like milk of any kind except real sour buttermilk, which is not good for them. I usually dampen the wheat bran a little with milk and if it is sour I use a little soda to kill the sourness.

Quite a number of breeders confine young turkeys too long when they are first hatched off, thereby stunting them or weakening them. If the weather is fine I let them out when they are strong enough to follow the mother hen just a short distance, but notice that they do not tire too much to lag behind. If they are strong enough to follow without worrying them, they will find a lot of insects and grow on them when they are only a few days old.

I have given my way of watering them while small to prevent getting them wet, but I must insist that water should be where they can get it early in the morning. They seem to be thirsty after the night's rest, so I always keep a shallow vessel of clean water with a little copperas in it in the house or coop for them to drink before I can allow them out. Copperas seems to kill germs and keeps them healthy and vigorous. I also give a little sulphur once or twice a week until they are past the second moult, which is a hard time to pass through if weakened in any way from lice or any other unnatural food or habit.

I allow mine to roost on low poles when they feel like going up, but have these poles under shelter to prevent wetting at night.

I will give the readers of Industrious Hen my experience on this line from time to time, how I have raised large fine Mammoth Bronze turkeys for twenty-five years.



Vapor kills Insects in poultry house and on towls in 48 hours.

Large illustrated circular "Seeing is Believing." with each bottle, tells story of this wonderful lice-killing compound, also verdict of satisfied users. Sold in 50c and \$1 bottles with complete directions. Money back if it falls. Call today and investigate this great time and labor saver.

METZGER MFG. CO.. Box 42. QUINCY, ILL.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

Our price-wrecker. Tells you how by co-operative and economy we can sell you eggs from best stock at lowest prices. White Runners, Anconas, White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds and Rose Comb White Orpingtons. Send for it today. CONAVILLE YARDS, Mallett Creek, Ohio

KENNEY'S GIANT STRAIN OF S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS

Make another great winning at the Kentucky State Poultry Show, Jan. 4-8, 1915: 1st, 3d and 4th cock; 1st and 4th hen; 3d and 4th cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d pullet; 2d pen; also three specials and Haggin Cup. Our pens are now mated and we can furnish you eggs from our choice matings at \$2 to \$5 per 15 and guarantee a satisfactory hatch.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS-On three entries at the above show we won on tur-keys 2d, 3d and 4th cockerels. Some nice breeding birds to sell in with turkeys and Orpingtons. Write for prices and descrip-Orpingtons. W

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WHITE WYANDOTTES

Choice utility grade. Strong and vigorous breeding birds. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30; \$5 per 50; \$8 per 100.

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ROR

Which Shall it be 20c Rooster or \$2.00 Capon?

Let me explain how to do it. I have this information all illustrated and printed in a nice little circular that I will be glad to send you free of cost. As President of the Kansas State Poultry Federation it is a part of my duty to furnish you this information. Send me your name and address plainly written and I will send it to you by return mail.

GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. 27, Cedar Vale, Kan.



This department is conducted by the Editor, 901-902 Great Southern Building, Louisville, Ky If your birds are sick, write him. He will tell you through this department where your trouble lies. If you want a personal reply, send stamped envelope.

Liver Trouble.

Editor Industrious Hen,

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I will appreciate very much if you will explain to me what is the matter with my hens. About a week ago the comb and the wattles of my rooster became almost black. He ate and was active. It lasted for a few days and he was well again. Now three of my hens have the same trouble. What is it? The rooster is on free range, while the pullets are confined to the house. Thanking you in advance, I am, Yours very truly, Westfield Mass.

M. S.

ANSWER-Dark combs and wattles ANSWER—Dark combs and wattles are always caused by some form of liver trouble, and I would suggest that you study your methods of feeding and cut out all stimulating foods. Give plenty of green food and place a teaspoonful of muriate of ammonia in a pint of water and allow no other drink for at least ten days. As soon as the liver gets out of order the comb of a bird will get dark or pale.

Lice.

Editor Industrious Hen,

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: Will you kindly advise me about my hens. There seems to be a mated flake substance form at the base of the feathers. It does not ball up but lays flat on each side of the quill, projecting about an eighth of an inch each way. The feathers drop off rapidly and their rump becomes bare. Other feathers start out in a short while and then they pick at each other, causing them to bleed. Have used kerosene and crude carbolic acid on the roost and dusted with tobacco dust and using birch shavings for litter. All birds affected are pullets. Would like to know what the disease is and what the remedy is. What causes hens to have this disease? Yours truly, Leominster, Mass.

R. M. L.

ANSWER—Your birds are lousy and I would suggest that you get busy on them at once with some good reliable lice killer or they will still continue to breed and multiply and will cause you no end of trouble. If you will catch some of the birds and examine them closely you will see them present by the thousands. Get a good lice powder and dust them according to directions. Lice will cause disease and loss to any poultry raiser.

Dark Yolk.

Dark Yolk.

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have a flock of 150 Rhode Island Red hens. Lately the eggs have become very dark, some of them have a dark streak through the yolk. The eggs look fresh and do not smell strong, but my customers are complaining about the dark yolk. The chickens are housed in an open-front laying house. During the afternoon they run out on a sandy soil. I feed them wheat twice a day and they have a dry mash in a hopper before them all the time. They have plenty of pure running water. Hopper feed contains 20 per cent bran, 20 per cent middlings, 20 per cent oats, 10 per cent oil meal, 10 per cent corn meal, 10 per cent alfalfa meal, 10 to 25 per cent beef scrap. What is the cause of the dark in the yolk, and what can I do against it? Yours truly,
Post Falls, Idaho.

Post Falls, Idaho.

ANSWER—The dark streak through the yolk of the eggs is caused from something you are feeding. You know exactly what they get and I would suggest that you study the feeding problem and see if you can't locate the trouble. The color and taste of eggs are governed by what is fed the bird. You are feeding too large a percentage of beef scrap. Cut this down to about five per cent.

Forcing for Eggs.

Editor Industrious Hen,

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: At your convenience will you kindly explain through your columns this puzzle We are advised in numerous instances and by various writers that after a pullet or hen has served the purpose of winter and spring laying, or as some express it, "been forced for egg production," that it is useless to keep such a bird either for further laying or breeding. That such a bird would be so weakened by heavy egg production as to be of no service. Yet, and here is the point: On the other hand, we are told to trap-nest and select the 200-egg bird or better for the best type of breeders for improved egg productions. Surely such have been forced to the limit, Very truly,
Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Tenn.

ANSWER—It has been the writer's ex-

Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Tenn.

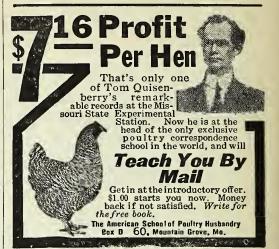
ANSWER—It has been the writer's experience that the hen that lays the largest number of eggs during the year, her eggs are always high in fertility and chicks hatched from same always show strong vitality. Of course hens that lay 200 eggs or over receive the best of food and attention or she could not possibly produce such records. I hardly think that there is anything in the argument of "forcing egg production," hurting the bird as a breeder. Of course a hen must be in perfect health to lay a large number of eggs, and any hen that will lay eggs under such conditions undoubtedly will prove herself a good breeder as far as producing strong healthy chicks that will live and develop into matured birds with vitality.

1901-CUT PRICE ON EGGS-1915

Our stock is bred for eggs; ribbons prove them winners. You are safe to order direct from this advertisement. White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per prepaid.

DANIEL BRYAN,

Portland, Indiana.





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Eggs for hatching; White, Black, Blue and Buff Orpington; White, Dark and Buff Cornish Games and Buff Leghorns. Some show bird mated in each pen. All infertile eggs replaced when returned. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Chick Special Circular. Write

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Put up in 25 and 100-pound sacks. Circulars and prices on application. Delivered F. O. B. your station.

LICE OINTMENT-25 cents worth will rid the average flock of fifty hens and keep them free of lice for one year. Something new. By mail postpaid.

"HEN-CACKLE" POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,

Cary, N. C.



If you are Secretary of your Specialty Club, Poultry Show or Association, be sure to send in your news each month for this department. We will gladly publish same free for you. Also let your members know what the Club and Association are doing. Keep them posted.

American Cornish Club.

Illustrated with fifty-two cuts of Cornish birds, club officers, etc., the American Cornish Club Annual for 1915 is ready for mailing. This work on the Cornish bird, free to all members in good standing and only 50 cents to interested fanciers and breeders, is chuck full of valuable information about the grand old breed, and should be in the hands of everyone interested in Cornish advancement. Whereas the 1914 annual of the American Cornish Club showed only one hundred and seventy-four names of members in good stand-

\$1 and every breeder is invited to join and thus do his share in helping the club to carry on the great work of advancing the interests of the breed. One thousand club ribbons will be offered at shows next fall and winter. Join now and help the club and be in line to compete for these fine ribbons.

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One shirt pays for knowing how. Easy,
Quick, Profitable, Send for booklet 28
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First Prize pair White Holland turkeys at Roanoke, Va., North Carolina State Fair, Tampa, Fla., Orlando, Sanford and Gainesville, Fla., Fairs. Bred and owned by Flynn Elliott, Charlotte, N. C.

ing, the 1915 edition shows nearly three hundred hustlers for the Cornish bird, paid up in advance to February 1, 1916, the end of the present club year, and what is best of all, shows \$78 on the right side of the ledger with all debts paid in the report of the secretary treasurer.

Those interested in the Cornish or caring to have a copy of the 1915 American Cornish Club Annual will receive prompt attention if they will address John W. Ward, Jr., national secretary treasurer, Pennington, N. J.

Sussex Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Sussex Club of America was held during the Madison Square Garden show in New York. The meet was notable for the enthusiasm, good fellowship and supreme confidence in the future of the breed. A resolution was passed calling upon all judges to consider type first, surface color second, with no mention of undercolor. A year book was authorized and it is now ready for mailing. The secretary will be pleased to send a copy to all interested in the breed. Address F. L. Platt, secretary, Swanton, Ohio. The following officers were elected for the year: H. H. Coburn, president; W. M. Patteson and Robert Essex, vice presidents; A. A. Carver, Dr. E. K. Conrad and Len Rawnsley, executive committee; F. L. Platt, secretary. Membership in the Sussex Club is



Cuts clean, works quick and easy, and you can see what you are doing. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Plain finish 25c; nickel plated 35c. Mailed postpaid. Thousands in plated 35c. actual use.

T. W. ROGERS.

Box H.

Lamont, Ia.

B. F. KEITH THEATER—Fifth and Walnut Streets. Metropolitan Vaudeville.

Irene Franklin, America's foremost character singing comedienne, assisted by Burton Green at the piano, will be featured on the bill at B. F. Keith's for the week of May 9. Miss Franklin will be supported by an attractive bill of vaudeville features, including Morris Cronin and his merry men; Billy McDermott, La France and Bruce, and Erford's sensation. A special feature for the week will be Agnes Scott and Henry Keane in Laetitia McDonald's playlet, "Menagerita." For the week of May 16 the bill will be topped by "War Brides," the sensational sketch produced recently in New York City by Mme. Nazimova, and which was reported the biggest thing of the year in theatricals. A big bill of features will be shown in addition to "War Brides."

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MAN-AGEMENT, etc.. of The Industrious Hen, published monthly at Louisville, Ky., as required by Act of August 24, 1912: Editor, J. Gaylord Blair, Louisville, Ky.; Managing Editor, J. Gaylord Blair, Louisville, Ky.; Managing Editor, J. Gaylord Blair-Young, Louisville, Ky.; Business Manager, Collins Young, Louisville, Ky.; Gaylord Blair, Louisville, Ky.; Thos. J. Knight, Louisville, Ky.; Jno. G. Blair, Carlisle, Ky.; John Guigliano, Louisville, Ky.; William Mehler, Louisville, Ky.; Albert Terstegge, Louisville, Ky.; Harry C. Hitt, Louisville, Ky.; Edward M. Ritter, Louisville, Ky.; Kyle Lawson, Birmingham, Ala.; Jno. E. Bomar, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Crudgington, Knoxville, Tenn.

There are no bonds, mortgages or other securities against The Industrious Hen.
(Signed) COLLINS YOUNG, President. Subscribed and sworn before me this the 9th day of April, A. D., 1915.

NORA LEA, Notary Public.
My commission expires February 9, 1918.

Mr. Show Secretary

Let me quote you price for judging next show. Have had 18 years experience in judg-ing, ALL VARIETIES, in nine States. Write for prices and testimonials. The Best Bird Wins Wherever I Judge. Try Me!

R. L. SIMMONS.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks

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By the setting or by the hundred. Prices are reasonable. Write

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WHITE LEGHORNS

Highest quality. Bred to lay, and do lay. Breeders on free range, fertility running very high. We guarantee to please you in every manner. \$1.50 per 15; 30 for \$2.00; \$6.00 per hundred.

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ne Cent per Chick per Mon

is all Pratts Poultry Regulator costs. Keeps up the rapid, healthy growth they got as baby chicks from Pratts Baby Chick Food. Hurries them to the broiler stage and makes the pullets early layers.

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Insures Splendid Vitality

Prevents disease, builds up run-down birds, and is just the thing for grown and growing stock. Take home a 25-lb. pail at \$2.50, or a \$1.00 or 50c. package. If it does not prove its worth to your satisfaction, the dealer on request will refund your money.

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Kills Lice Instantly

Shake it on or put it in the dust bath. Effective without irritating the lungs or skin. In sifter top cans, 50c. and 25c. 40,000 dealers.

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LAKE FOREST SINGLE COMB REDS

Ours are the champions of the South. We have won the honors in the show room and it is our ambition now to win in the egg-laying contest. Watch the report from Nashville, where we have our hens in the contest. We raise all our show birds, having line bred for nine years. We can furnish eggs or day-old chicks in any amount. Write for mating list. Fifty splendid cockerels for sale at a bargain.

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Smoothest and most secure. Best by test. 25 for 20c: 50, 35c, 100, 60c; 200, \$1 bill. Pliers for applying bands, 25c each. Catalogue free. AMERICAN BAND WORKS, Box 21. Canten, Mo.

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Fishel and Rhodes' Stock-None Better Our circular which is a price-wrecker tells you how we can sell eggs from this fine stock so low; also Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Anconas and Leghorns. Send for our price-wrecker to-

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Reliable Poultry Journal, Illinois

Successful Poultry Journal, Illinois Southern Poultry Journal, Texas

Inland Poultry Journal, Indiana Western Poultry Journal, Iowa Farm Poultry, Massachusetts

Poultry Record, Ohio

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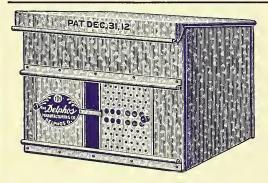
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